sponding direction as in **FIG. 1**. Thus, the frame parts **1** are on top of each other by forming a bunch. The bunch-like placement of the frame parts **1** of the device can be seen in a more illustrative manner in **FIG. 3**, which presents the situation according to **FIG. 2** in the "X" direction, i.e., an edge view, as seen from the direction X. In the example, the third frame part **1***c* is located on top of the first frame part **1***a* and the second frame part **1***b* is located below the first frame part, i.e. on the opposite side from the third frame part.

[**0039**] The series of figures formed by FIGS. **4** to **9** shows the phases connected to opening and closing the structure according to an embodiment of the invention. In the series of figures, **FIG. 5** shows the embodiment according to **FIG. 4** seen from the direction X, as well as in figure pairs **6** and **7**, and **8** and **9**. For the sake of clarity, additional references differing from other figures are used in the figure sequence in order to specify the surfaces of the frame parts **1**. In **FIGS. 4, 6** and **8** the first surface of the first frame part **1***a* is marked with A**1** and the second surface with A**2**. Correspondingly, the first surface of the second frame part **1***b* is marked with B**1** and the second surface with B**2**, and the first surface of the third frame part **1***c* is marked with C**1** and the second surface with C**2**.

[**0040**] In figure pair **4** and **5** the device is closed, in which case the first surface C**1** of the third frame part **1***c* is visible to the user (seen from the direction according to **FIG. 4**).

[**0041**] In **FIGS. 6 and 7** two other frame parts **1***a*, **1***b* are folded from under the third frame part **1***c* next to the third part in such a manner that the first surface C**1** of the third part **1***c* and the second surface B**2** of the second part **1***b* are visible. The second frame part **1***b* and the first frame part **1***a* are on top of each other in such a manner that the first surfaces B**1** and A**1** are opposite each other. Next, the second frame part **1***b* is moved from on top of the first frame part **1***a* to a position that can be seen in **FIGS. 8 and 9**. Thus, the first surface A**1** of the first part **1***a*, the first surface B**1** of the second part **1***b* and the first surface C**1** of the third part **1***c* are visible. In the example, all three frame parts **1***a*, **1***b* and **1***c* set next to each other in such a manner that their first surfaces **1***a*, **1***b* and **1***c* form a substantially uniform and even surface. All three frame parts **1***a*, **1***b* and **1***c* are as thick as each other in the example, in which case a substantially evenly thick structure is formed by the opened device. It is, however possible to, if necessary, form the different frame parts **1** as different in their thickness and/or fluctuating in their surface profile.

[**0042**] In the above-presented embodiments the frame parts **1** are uniform in such a manner that the sides setting on top of each other in the closed form substantially correspond to each other in their form. Thus, the appearance of the device substantially corresponds to the form of a single frame part **1**, as can be detected in **FIGS. 2 and 4**. In the example, the thickness of the device corresponds to the combined thickness of the overlapping parts **1**, as can be detected, for example, in **FIGS. 3 and 5**.

[**0043**] It is also possible to form at least one frame part **1** in a different form than the other frame parts. Thus, in such embodiments the frame parts **1** do not set entirely on top of each other in the closed form of the device. For example, **FIGS. 10 and 11** show such an embodiment. In the example, one of the frame parts **1***b* of the device is larger in its area than the two other frame parts **1***a*, **1***c*. In **FIG. 10** the structure is presented open and in **FIG. 11** closed. As can be detected from the figures, in this example a part of the buttons **4** of the user interface in the second frame part **1***b* can be reached by the user both when the device is open and when the device is closed.

[**0044**] In the above-presented embodiment, the angle between the axis lines of the opening structures **2**, such as, for example, hinge structures, is substantially 120 degrees, which is marked in **FIG. 6**. An angle of the size in question between the hinge structures **2** enables, among other things, the embodiment described above in **FIGS. 1 and 2**, where the appearance of the closed device corresponds substantially to the form of an individual frame part **1**. **FIGS. 12 and 13** show an embodiment, where the angle between the hinge structures **2** is not 120 degrees. The frame parts **1** of the structure in question are connected to each other when the device is open, as shown in **FIG. 12**. When closing the device, the frame parts **1** do note set entirely on top of each other, as **FIG. 13** presents. In the embodiment according to **FIGS. 12 and 13** one frame part **1***b* is larger than the other frame parts **1***a*, **1***c*, in which case when the device is closed, some of the surface of this largest frame part remains visible on the background of the other frame parts setting on top of it. As can be detected from **FIGS. 12 and 13**, the buttons **4** of a user interface placed on this kind of an area can be reached by the user both when the device is open and when the device is closed.

[**0045**] The size of the angle between the axis lines of the opening structures **2**, such as, for example, hinge structures, may vary a greatly depending on the application. For example, the size of the angle can be 70 to 170 degrees. In several embodiments the size of the angle is 100 to 140 degrees. Thus, the angle between the opening directions of the second frame part **1***b* and the third frame part **1***c* is 40 to 80 degrees. When the angle between the axis lines of the hinge structures **2** is substantially 120 degrees, the structure is possible to form as symmetric in the manner presented by **FIGS. 1 and 2**.

[**0046**] In the above examples the frame parts **1** are connected with hinge structures **2**. It is possible to also use other kinds of opening structures **2** for connecting frame parts **1**. FIGS. **14** to **17** show an embodiment of the invention, where the first opening device **2** is a hinge structure and the second opening structure is a slide structure. The presented slide structure **2** enables the linear movement of the frame part **1***c*. In **FIG. 14** the device is in a closed position, in which case the user has access to the first user interface. In **FIG. 15** the device is presented in a mid-position, where two frame parts **1***a*, **1***b* connected by a hinge structure **2** have been set next to each other. In **FIG. 16** the third frame part **1***c* within the first frame part **1***a* has been slid partly outside the first frame part **1***a*. **FIG. 17** shows the device in an open position, in which case all three frame parts **1***a*, **1***b*, **1***c* are set in the vicinity of each other. It is naturally possible to open the device in an order differing from what is presented above, such as, for example, by sliding the third frame part **1***c* open first. The opening structure **2** is also possible to be implemented in several different ways. For example, a slide structure may enable the sliding of frame parts **1** on top of each other or within each other.

[**0047**] In the above-presented examples the buttons **4** are arranged on the main surfaces of the frame parts **1**. The